

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(Established 1877.)

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,  
IN ADVANCE.

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### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS. We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES. RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscriptions should be careful to send us the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to:

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1896.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, and progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no canting allusions with any man or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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## ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By David May, Gen. L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Maj.-Gen. H. M. Phipps, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 31st Me., and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

FIRING ON FORT SUMTER. A thrilling story of a young Ohio mechanic who was in Charleston at the time, and was compelled to join the rebels, but who afterwards escaped and served three years in a Union regiment.

IN AND OUT OF CHARLESTON. By E. O. B., a young Connecticut man, who was caught in Charleston at the opening of hostilities.

THE GREAT MORGAN RAID. A True History of the Capture of Gen. John H. Morgan, by the Captain Himself—Maj. Geo. W. Emme, 9th Ky. Cav.

REUNION OF GETTYSBURG. By Jos. Fulton, M. D., New London, Pa.

"TEXAS SIFTINGS," 15 CTS.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of Texas Siftings, the famous humorous illustrated weekly, by the terms of which we are able to send it for five weeks to any address, together with any one number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

LIBRARY, postpaid, for only 20 cents for both publications. In another place in this paper will be found the titles of the various numbers of the LIBRARY. Any six numbers of the LIBRARY, together with Texas Siftings for five weeks, will be sent postpaid for only 40 cents, or 12 numbers of the LIBRARY, together with Texas Siftings for five weeks, will be sent postpaid for only 65 cents. Address:

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You cannot afford to do without a copy of No. 13, NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, entitled Chronological Record of the Battles, etc., of the War of the Rebellion. It only costs five cents, but it is worth dollars to you, for the information it contains.

THE newspaper men have made a good deal of fun of Gen. C. H. Groves for his "figures" and "claims" made long before the event, but he has been astonishingly near right. He came within one of the votes cast for McKinley at St. Louis, and a month ago stated that McKinley would have 278 electoral votes and named the States. Again he came within one of it.

THE Connecticut member of the Popocratic National Committee has made a formal demand on the faculty of Yale for the punishment of the students who interrupted and insulted Bryan. It will be a good thing to give them a sharp disciplining. There was no excuse for their acts.

ALTOGETHER, NOW.

Comrades, the victory is won, the result is known beyond a doubt. We have elected Comrade McKinley by more than 1,000,000 majority over Bryan. We have a large majority of the House of Representatives and control of the Senate.

Now opens a new era of greatest prosperity for the country, and of honor, gratitude, and justice for the comrades. They can now begin to look back upon the past four years as a dreary dream, from which there has been a most happy awakening.

Their friends are once more to resume power. The men whom they honor and who honor them will control the Government, and all will again be well with the men who saved the Nation. All that is right and just for them can be secured to them. They contributed very greatly to the happy result, by their splendid support of Maj. McKinley and the principles of the St. Louis platform, as against the vicious and alarming platform adopted at Chicago.

Never since the war were the veterans so thoroughly united and earnest on one side of a political question. The leaders of the new Administration thoroughly appreciate this, and have gratitude added to other reasons why they should deal properly with the old soldier.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been a power in the campaign, and to-day has much more standing and influence than it ever had. It is recognized everywhere as the great representative and exponent of the veterans and their sons, who are rapidly coming into positions of responsibility and influence.

Now, let all get together under its banner for a campaign for such legislation as the veterans and their dependent ones deserve and should have. If all rally on it we can get all that is right and just. There are measures that demand immediate action, and we can secure it by unity in demanding it.

We want the Service Pension Bill passed without delay.

We want the Senate to take up and pass the Pickler Bill which the House has passed, so as to put a stop to the iniquitous discriminations against pensioners, and give them security in the possession of their pensions.

There are other measures of similar importance which we desire, and will specify later.

The first thing to do is for everybody to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, so that all may be fully informed as to what is contemplated and projected—so that all may act intelligently and in union.

Do not put this off a day. Send in your subscriptions and get up clubs among your comrades and acquaintances, that we may all get together for this great effort for our rights. Talk up THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to all your friends, that they may get in the humor to subscribe, and help us in the effort for the benefit of all. Send for sample copies to distribute among them.

Let us be able to say to this coming session of Congress and to the next one that every veteran in the United States is a subscriber to and reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and that we speak in his name for proper pension legislation. This will be an irresistible influence to exert in securing all that we want and should have.

Let us hear from every one of you, comrades, at once, that you have gone to work for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and Veterans' rights.

We can promise you good results, and we have never failed to make good any promise made you. You know that.

All THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARIES, 1 to 12, etc., for 50 cents.

### WHAT LEGISLATION.

Now that the election is settled, the strongest interest at once centers around what the victors propose to do in the way of legislation.

Something must be done at once to meet the deficiency in the revenue, and here is matter for circumspection. The probability is that the importers and their foreign houses will assume that a strong increase in the duties is certain to be made by the next Congress, and that an extra session will be called to do that work. Therefore, they will immediately begin rushing in all the goods they are likely to sell for the next two years, so as to take advantage of the present duties. This will swell the present revenue, but at the expense of the work and wages of our own people.

This cannot be prevented, but it can be considerably mitigated by the passage of the Dingley Bill, the consideration of which by the Senate last Winter was prevented by the bolt of the Free Silver Republican Senators. That bill, it will be remembered, which was passed by the House, restored about six-tenths of the McKinley duty on wool, and some other articles now on the Free List, and makes a general though small advance on the whole schedule.

No one claimed that the Dingley Bill was anything but an emergency measure, but it met the emergency very fairly. It provided for a sufficiency of revenue to meet the deficiency, and it would have deterred importers from deluging the country with foreign goods during the long period a more comprehensive bill would have to be under consideration. It was absolutely the best thing to do under the circumstances, and the course of Senator Teller and his colleagues in preventing action upon it by the Senate was indefensibly wrong.

It is now proposed to press the Dingley Bill to immediate consideration in the Senate as soon as the session opens. It is believed that the bolting Senators have seen a light, and that they will offer no more factious opposition. Indeed one of them—Senator Carter, of Montana—has come out frankly and said so. He also speaks for Senator Shoup, of Idaho.

Of course, the supporters of the Wilson Bill will, in the face of the facts, continue to assert that it has occasioned no deficiency, and consequently there is no need of amending it. They will probably have some figures to comfort them in the increase of revenue from the goods which will now be rushed in at anticipation of tariff legislation.

But we may safely assume that the Senate will concur in the Dingley Bill at an early day, and it will then go to the President. It is hoped that he may be induced to sign it on the ground of its emergency character, and that it has been made necessary by the failure of revenue from the Income Tax. If so, the National finances will be placed in reasonably good shape while the next Congress is considering a thorough and just remodeling of the whole revenue system.

This Senator Sherman promises will be the first duty of the incoming Congress and Administration. He says:

There will be, in my opinion, a general revision of the present tariff law. The Wilson tariff law, as it is known, is full of incongruities, inequalities, and injustices. There is a schedule in the whole law that does not demand correction. This does not necessarily mean higher rates of duties, but there should be an adjustment of the rates so as to do justice to all the articles embraced in the bill.

The bill was admittedly incomplete and full of blunders when it became a law. The ad valorem system of duties is repugnant to Republican principles, and of course, that feature of the present law will be corrected. The rates of duty should be so fixed as to provide all the revenue needed for the proper conduct of the Government, and also to afford a reasonable protection to those American industries that come in competition with foreign institutions.

In regard to Reciprocity he says:

I would not make a positive statement with regard to that. It must be remembered, however, that the reciprocity clauses in the law of 1890 had a tendency to reduce the revenues of the Government and to some extent brought that law into disrepute. There are certain features of the present law that demand immediate attention, and will form special features in the new law.

One is the article of wool, now on the free list. As long as the manufacturers of woolen goods are protected by a duty on their products the wool grower in all justice should receive equal protection. There should be an adequate specific duty placed upon raw wool.

As to financial legislation:

There is no need of financial legislation. The people of the country have just decided by a tremendous popular majority that a change in our financial policy is not desired. We have plenty of money and plenty of gold in the Treasury, and I do not think that Congress is called to take up the consideration of any radical change in our present financial system.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER did a very graceful thing in inviting each of the Past Commanders-in-Chief present to take turns in presiding over the National Encampment. This was tactful as regards them, and pleasant for the comrades, who all desired to see and hear the voices of the veterans of the National Encampment.

### IN 1900.

Mr. Bryan says that he is going to continue the fight for Free Silver, and expects to win in 1900. Mr. Bryan's predictions always fail to be verified, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's almost invariably come true. We will now say in answer to him:

1. The Free Silver question will never be an issue in another National campaign.

2. By 1900 the Free Silver advocates will be so few that they will hardly get out of the "scattering" column.

Our reasons for this are that the Free Silver issue is so radically wrong that it could only hope to succeed by capturing men at the outset before they gave the matter sufficient consideration. As soon as the advocates of sound money wakened up to the danger menacing the country, and began to present the arguments against it, the evangelization was very rapid, and Free Silver lost enormously every day the discussion was continued. There is no doubt that as late as August Free Silver had a majority among the voters of country, whereas in November there was recorded against it the astonishing majority of more than 1,000,000 votes. Had the campaign lasted another month this would probably have doubled. The discussion will now be continued as long the Free Silverites make any stir.

The general resumption of prosperity, and the satisfactory condition of our National finances will assume under the new management, will take away from the Free Silverites the support they got from the financial situation of the Government and the people.

The rapid increase in the world's production of Gold will produce monetary changes in another direction, which will demand attention.

There will in all likelihood be a number of issues develop before 1900 in regard to domestic and foreign policy, which will be so absorbing that Free Silver will be forgotten.

Undoubtedly Mr. Bryan's splendid stumping ability will be in demand in 1900, but it will be for the wrong side of something else than the money question.

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patriotic work to get all these splendid young men united in an Order that will be a secure tower of strength to loyalty, obedience to the laws, and the highest patriotism. We want everybody's help in this—fathers, mothers, sons, wives, sisters, and daughters. Everybody can send in some names—either his own or those of his or her relatives and acquaintances. Let us have all of them in every Town and Township in the country, that our work may be comprehensive and thorough.

### THE CHEERFUL STEAM-WHISTLES.

To a delegation calling to congratulate him Maj. McKinley turned very happily the incident of factory whistles sounding in honor of his election. He said he would much rather hear them blowing in the morning to summon men to work. This cheering result is now witnessed all over the country. Every day the papers are filled with news from every place in the Nation telling of factories and mills starting up, iron works resuming operations with a full force, new enterprises projected, and uprising hope and confidence all over the land. The cheerful scream of the whistles of re-opened mills must be an irritation to the ears of Popocrats and calamity howlers. They will hear in it condemnation of the hideous nightmare with which they have afflicted the country, and of joy over their defeat, which means deliverance from their mad schemes. Chairman Jones very wisely took himself home to the wilds of Arkansas, where no factory whistle can wound his ear with its joyful call of honest labor to well-paid industry.

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